#### Amngements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter. CASINO S-Adonis.
DALY'S THEATRE-8-Kellar.

ELDORADO-3-8:30-King Solomon. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Isle of Chan pagne.
GARDEN THEATRE—8-Rebin Hood.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S:15-The
March.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Tent KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:80-8-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 8:30-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN OF ERA HOUSE-8:15-The Talisman.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT-6:30-Lanzer's Or

TERRACE GARDEN-8-The Bat. 810-814 SEVENTH-AVE.-Dore Gallery

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scriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newscentler.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The German Ministers expect a Government majority of ten in the Reichstag; the alliances among various parties opposed to the Army bill were broken at the last moment by the arrant imposture. It prefers to condone "robdislike of the voters for Socialism. == Berne | bery" and "unconstitutionality." has been placed temporarily in a state of petty seige because of Anarchist outbreaks. — — M Norton says M. Ducret, editor of the "Cocarde," advised him to forge the documents alleged to have been stolen from the British Embassy in

Domestic .- The statue of Gladstone, by Bruce Joy, was unveiled at the World's Fair: religious services were held in Festival Hall, on the Exposition grounds. — Baccalaureate sermons were preached at Yale and other universities and colleges. == The latest crevasse in Louisiana

Grove camp-meeting services were opened. City and Suburban.-The Rev. Dr. Edward Mc-Glynn returned from Rome on the steamship Werra, ==== Two more teachers were dismissed from the Wilson Industrial School for being members of the Theosophical Society. === Charles P. Palmer died.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain; brisk and high east winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 64; aver-

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The political complexion of the new Reichstag is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are that the Government will have a small majority when the returns are all in. To-day's cable dispatch affirms that the Government has consistently pursued the policy of "hands off." which must have required no small degree of self-restraint in view of the important interests at stake. An unexpected Caprivi, Austrian pressure in Italia Irredenta, result of the second ballots is the success of a movements of Russian troops in Poland, the number of the Richter candidates, so that the fate of the German Army bill, the progress of leader of that faction will have a following of affairs in the Balkans, are topics commanding twelve or fifteen members when the Reichstag most attention. They are, no doubt, of inassembles on July 4.

It is somewhat surprising to find that the attendance at the Fair last week was a little less than during the previous week, although the daily average for both weeks was above 100,000. As these figures, however, include the admissions on passes, the precise degree of popular interest in the great show cannot be accurately measured. In July it is hoped to start a boom of large dimensions for the Fair. one of the plans for that purpose being a huge celebration on the Fourth. The intention is jubilee that ever took place, and to attract a crowd by the side of which 100,000 people will national conflicts. look insignificant.

The conquest of the frozen North has begun once more. Dr. Nansen sailed on Saturday from Christiania on his drifting voyage, which will occupy several years, and in a few days Lieutenant Peary will set out again for Greenland, the scene of his previous triumph. No news from these expeditions can be looked for under two or three years. Both have been planned with scientific skill and care, and results of great value are hoped from them. The pole itself may not yield up its secret to either of these courageous explorers, but the sphere of mystery surrounding it will be narrowed when they return to civilization.

Something new under the sun is to be put in

tween the Church Temperance Society and the Fire Department. Arrangements have been made whereby the society's lunch wagon, which now stands in Union Square at night, will proceed to fires when summoned, and supply sandwiches, etc., to the firemen while engag d in their laborious and exhausting work. Everybody knows that the men whose business it is to fight fires are frequently in need of refreshments, but, as a rule, it is only by good luck that they obtain anything to eat or drink. The plan of supplying their wants in a regular and systematic manner will commend itself to all humane minds.

Some light upon the rapidity with which the Victoria filled and sank is furnished by examining the plans of the vessel on file in the Bureau of Construction at Washington. An inspection of these indicates that there was some structural weakness in the ship, some of the bulkheads not being carried up high enough. The theory is that one of the bulkheads was ripped out by the heavy blow delivered by the Camperdown, allowing a buge quantity of water to enter. If this proves to be the case, a fault of designing and not of construction will be demonstrated. It is worthy of note that in our own newer naval vessels special attention has been given to this precise point. in order to guard against weakness in case of collision or ramming.

## SHALL THE CONVENTION REASSEMBLE?

Did the Democrats composing the National Democratic Convention of 1892 mean anything in particular of an honest nature in expressing themselves as they did in relation to the tariff? Was it their intention that the he says, has recovered the rank and influence tariff plank of their platform should be un- to which she is entitled, and is now sincerely derstood as meaning what it says, or that it and resolutely desirous of peace. And there is should be regarded simply as a Pickwickian not one word of revenge, of "righting the deliverance-"full of sound and fury signify- wrong of the Unhappy Year," or anything of ing nothing"? In other words, was the convention a gathering of shameless tricksters or of sincere, trustworthy men?

These are not gratuitous questions. They find their warrant in the present attitude of the Democracy touching the tariff. It is not an attitude which is in harmony with the tariff plank adopted by the National Democratic land made his canvass for the Presidency. Here is "The Charleston News and Courie." for example. While professing fidelity to the tariff plank in question, while echoing the insensate cry of the Chicago convention that Protection is unconstitutional, that Protection is robbery, it denies that the Democratic party is pledged to make war on American industries. cratic Administration will countenance legisterests." Now, if the tariff plank adopted at industrial interests. The obvious fact is, however, that the Democracy has not the courage of the Chicago platform. It does not purpose to put in practice its tariff resolution. It prefers to flunk and trim and dodge. Protection being "robbery." Protection being "unconstitutional," the Democracy can have no more exigent duty than at once to proceed to its complete extirpation. But it will do nothing of the sort. It prefers to write itself down an

An interesting suggestion was made a few days ago by a leading Democratic journal which has only to be put in practice to relieve the Democratic party from the profound touching the tariff. In a sharp article adembarrassment under which it is now laboring. evince a determination to repudiate the tariff policy enunciated at Chicago, "The Sun" of this city uses this language:

If the general opinion of the party at the prewill cause a loss of \$1,000,000. — The Republicans elected a Mayor in Milwaukee. — Ocean that Protection is not unconstitutional; that Protection tion is not robbery; that customs duties may be im posed and collected for other purposes than revenue that the experiment outlined in the convention's reso lution is impracticable; then, the only honorable way out of the difficulty is to have the Democratic Na tional Committee call another convention of the party. with full representative status and authority, a have the new convention rescind the resolution of

> It is a heroic measure which "The Sun" suggests, but none other would seem to be available in the circumstances. It remains to be seen whether or not on reflection "The News and Courier" will help organize a movement having for its object the immediate reconvening of the Democratic National Convention. In case the movement is successful, obviously it will be proper for Henry Watterson to preside over the convention with his hand on his mouth and his mouth in the dust. And of course all the delegates will wear sackcloth and ashes.

# FRANCE'S "STRONG MINISTER" SPEAKS

In this year of European unrest, in which nearly every nation is vexed with domestic dissension or foreign menace, it often happens that the most important doings pass with the slightest notice. Speeches by Kalnoky and terest. Yet in none of them lies the key to the European situation. Upon the issue of none nor of all of them depends, probably, the maintenance of peace or the precipitation of war. It is scarcely conceivable that Germany should begin another war, or that her comrades in the Dreibund should do so, in any direction. Neither is it credible that Russia should move. either upon the Danube or upon the Vistula, without the encouragement and co-operation of France. It is France who has real or fancied wrongs to avenge, and it is to France that all Europe must look for the signals of peace or to make this the greatest Independence Day of war. So long as she is prosperous and peaceful, there need be little fear of inter-

To the drift of French politics, then, and to the electoral manifestoes of French statesmen. we must look for prophecy. A general election in France is near at hand, of greater import than that in Germany, and already party leaders are defining the issues of it. The Count de Mun has spoken for the Clerical Conservatives, and M. Goblet for the Radicals. M. Dupay has voiced the policy of the present Government, as have several of his colleagues; and M. Lockroy, M. Say and others have added words from the experience of past Ministries. In all these utterances there has been little of new significance. The old, conventional phrases have been rehearsed, often with eloquence but seldom with any effect beside the weariness of a tale that is told. But at least deal tumbled up with emotion. He makes us cent, cats as much, and hog products a fraction one vibrant and commanding voice has been think of the forlorn Confederate soldier who

found significance and with a promise of more than ordinary effect. This was the speech, a fortnight ago, of M. Constans, at Toulouse.

M. Constans was Minister of the Interior in an earlier part of M. Carnot's Administration. In that office he won the regutation of being a "strong" man. It was he who crushed the Boulangist conspiracy, and who dealt with social disturbances so firmly and so fearle-sly as to make his name a synonyme of law and order. For some time he has been out of office, and he has been suspected of unfriendliness at only to the present Cabinet but to the resident himself. Yet he has secured a strong following, and his declaration of political policy has been awaited with keenest interest. That declaration has now been made, and its importance is not easily to be overestimated; for it may prove the decisive factor in the campaign which is to determine the conduct of the nation which holds in its hands the fate of Europe.

What, then, did this strong man say? The hurden of his speech was, prosperity and peace. Entirely frank, and entirely fearless, he disappointed those who sought sensations, and delighted those who believe the mission of the Republic to be something more than to crush domestic crities and seek revenge on foreign foes. The Republic, he says, is an established It is strong enough to be tolerant; to be neither despetic nor arbitrary, but to be orderly and progressive. ITe speaks for freedom of emscience and religious equality in civil affairs; for the protection of property and of free labor, and for the encouraging of laborers to sbecome property holders. All these are topics familiar to an ex-Minister of the Interior. But when he turns to foreign affairs, his voice is equally firm and confident. France, the sort; not even between the lines. From first to last it is a pronouncement for order and prosperity at home, and for peace with all the

Now, that a French statesman, ambitious for popular preferment, should make such a speech, is noteworthy; and still more so, that such a speech should be received as this one has, Convention of 1892, upon which Mr. Cleve- For, if we except those forces of disorder upon which M. Constans's official hand fell heavily, there is no important party in France that ventures to gainsay it. "It is the speech of a Prime Minister," says the "Debats"; and the "Cocarde," at the other end of the politicojournalistic gamut, echoes that verdict. The "Temps," the "Figure," and nearly all other leading journals, concede the forceful wisdom and asserts that "it is not true that the Demo- of his words, and hail the formation of a great Conservative R-publican party, with a policy lation discriminating against our industrial in- of toleration, which, as M. Magnard says, "is not ashamed of itself, and will respond with Chicago means what it says, if it is not an un-moderation to the advances of old parties disadulterated sham, why then nothing can be armed and vanquished." It is precisely such a clearer than that the Democratic party is di- party that France needs. Toward the formarectly and emphatically pledged to make war tion of it M. Carnot's wise and parnotic Adon American industries, and that the Demo- ministration has paved the way. And there is cratic Administration is in duty bound to coun- excellent reason to hope that, under the mastenance legislation discriminating against our terful leadership of M. Constans, the coming election will see it made an established and commanding fact.

## THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF ADLAL

We observe with sadness by a Washington dispatch to our Administration contemporary, The New-York Son," that Vice-President Stevenson is having hard luck in getting the offices for his constituents to which he and they under the rules of the reformed Civil Service are entitled. The Democrats recommended by Adlai, according to this dispatch, "have generally given up the chase and gone home." It is said that there were not many of them and "none sought any great office." All that any has been discreet," and "favored none whose deserts were not obvious, whose qualifications were not unquestionable," and "naturally enough he expected that there would be no failure in any case." "There were some rights supposed to be inseparable from the station of Vice-President that justified him in believing that his wishes would not be wholly neglected." But it seems they have been, and though he "asked nothing save some small favors which must be regarded rather as rights," the few things he desired "have after an aggravating delay been denied to him." Adlai is apparently a good deal grieved at the way he has been treated. He isn't having half as good a time as he had under Mr. Cleveland's last Administration, when he was a simple head-man now swung by Maxwell.

On the whole, it does seem to a casual observer as though Ad'ai had reason for complaint. His name added great strength to the ticket in the campaign. On the two vital issues of finance and Civil Service Reform he served as a set-off to Mr. Cleveland, so that no votes were lost to the party on either. Democrats who differed with Mr. Cleveland on the financial question, and did not care for sound money so much as for plenty of money of some sort, sound or unsound, were brought to the support of the ticket by the fact that the candidate for Vice-President was an old-time Greenbacker, an inflationist, a free silver man in full accord with the advanced thinkers who desire to unset the existing system and erect one in its place under which the Government can issue currency secured by Sub-Treasury deposits of corn in the cob. Democrats who had not become infatuated with the Mugwump notion of Civil Service Reform, but stuck to the old traditions, were held to the support of the Mugwump candidate for President by the fact that alongside of him was Adlai, whose record as a headsman in making sweeping removals from office for political reasons could not be impeached. Adlai rendered great service in scooping in the anti-Cleveland factions to the support of the ticket.

And above all, Mr. Cleveland owes a debt of gratitude to Adlai for carrying in his left-hand trousers pocket for a month before the election the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit. Without this it is generally believed throughout the South, and in many Northern communities which have been made prosperous in spite of the tariff by seeing the new moon over the right shoulder, that the ticket would have been snowed under. Mr. Cleveland seems to have forgotien this important circumstance. While he was fishing with "hell-grammets" in Buzzard's Bay or discussing finance with Elias Cornelius Benedict in the cabin of the Oneida and lesting the campaign run itself, Adlai E. Stevenson was lugging the left hind foot of a gravevard rabbit through the Southern States, clearing the way to the great victory in November. For Mr. Cleveland to treat him in the way he is doing seems the height of ingratitude. It is very distressing. One cannot think of Adlai, sitting in the solitude of his Bloomington office contemplating that left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, without being a good

"he'd be darned if he'd ever love another country."

## THE CLASS OF 1893.

The young men who are making their farcwell speeches and bows this month from the commencement stage doubtless excite more interest and prompt more good wishes than they are aware of. Of course, and very properly. they are overcome with the proud consciousness that the class of '93 is by long odds the most promising band of youths that ever gradnated at their respective colleges. They know influences count for less than the monetary unthis; they are confident, too, that prex and all the professors would admit as much save checked increase of Treasury balances, which have that they are unwilling to hurt the feelings of the other chases. But they do not realize that the outside world also takes knowledge of '93; they do not realize that the general public, while not in a position to pass upon the comparative merits of the class, sincerely hopes that it is in very deed and truth the heir of all the ages. "All the world loves a lover"; yes, and by the same token all the world loves the graduating class. One can hardly look into the faces of a band

of graduates without indulging in conjectures oncerning their future. Who are to draw the prizes of life and who the blanks? Who are to grow in optimism and who in pessimism? Who are to have, in the phrase of Mr. Emerson, "original relations to the universe," and who simply the relations prescribed by tradition and fashion? Who are going to do the most to make this earth a brighter and a better place to live in, who are going to live as much to themselves as possible? The men and women who have the pleasure of listening to the commencement orators find themselves asking such questions as these, and so do the rest of us whose engagements do not permit us to be present, as we read of the closing exercises. railway labor than any other country. And all of us hope for the best for the class of '93, tendering it the assurances of our distinguished consideration. After commencement its members will break ranks for a long, well- so feroclously. earned vacation-to the Chicago Fair, to the mountains, to the seashore, to the pleasant lands beyond the seas. And vacation over, what then? Then the real, hard struggle will begin which is to determine of what manner of stuff they are made; which is to determine what they know about putting theories into thoroughly all the duties which they owe to the common weal?

members ought to bear to the State. It was a by the President. Queer, isn't it? vigorous plea for public spirit manifesting itself by active participation in politics. In his famous Phi Beta Kappa oration, Wendell Phillips held that the educated men of the country had been untrue to the responsibilities of citizenship. If the class of '93 which Mr. Roosevelt addressed lay heed to his words, they will not be amenable to Mr. Phillips's indictment, but will be numbered among the good and faithful servants of the State. Here are salient extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's address:

The man who shrinks from the hard work of or murch because the work is distasteful. are roughly handled! Hold your own and you will eventually command respect and influence in your circle. Sweetness and light are good things, but the Charleston News and Cou-great battles of civilization are wen by striking out this trenchant criticism: titude for any citizen to assume toward American politics. It is better to make mistakes trying to elevate politics than to make no mistake through gent law to protect them from being overworked. will find that you have to work with very imperfec-

Let the class of '93 go into politics, as it goes to the rest of its work, with all its heart. Let it make a reputation for being nothing if not public-spirited. If it does that there need be no apprehension in regard to the other phases of its future. For public-spirited men are apt to be prosperous men. In serving the common weal they serve themselves.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Encouragement followed the imports of \$500,-000 gold last week, which was a natural movement in view of the depression of sterling exchange. in the Postoffice Department wielding the axe | But the rate quickly rose again, and the imbanks at Los Angeles and other outside points in California was followed by some failures at San Francisco and a great demand for money to be shipped thither. This drain also has lessened. Saturday's shipment of \$500,000 westward is said to be the smallest in any day for several weeks. and hopeful people now predict that the strain is over, that much money must return from the West to meet July settlements, that these disbursements and Government interest will make money easier, that the wave of liquidation has now rolled across the land to the Pacific, and that no second wave is to be feared because men are prepared for the utmost strain and no weak spots or speculative risks are left. Unanestionably there is ceneral precaution against further disturbance, and this means curtailment of new business, of loans and of payments. The exchanges through all clearing houses outside New-York last week were 10 per cent less than for the corresponding week last year. At the East about half the cities report gams, but these are overbalanced by the losses. At the West only four cities report gains, mainly unimportant, while twenty-two report losses, seventeen being 10 per cent or more, 18 per cent at Chi-cago, 30 at Minneapolis, 23 at Milwaukee, 21 at Cincinnati and 16 at Louisville. Nearly all Southern cities also report losses. This great shrinkage is partly because less new business is done, and partly because in anxious prepa ration for the future payments are deterred as long as possible. The industries are not expanding production

While finished iron is in fair demand because a long strike about wages is expected, prices are low, and embarrassment of two Pennsylvania works is expected to reduce the output of pig. Orders for boots and shoes do not suffice to keep all works busy, and some have stopped, while others run short time. The demand for wool is only moderate, buyers having no disposition to unticipate consumption, and dealers as well as manufacturers are hesitating and distrustful, transactions being mainly in the lower grades. Cotton goods are quiet in the hands of agents, and print cloths are dull. Western pork packing since March 1 has been 26 per cent smaller than last

Wheat receipts at the West were over 2,000,000 bushels-40 per cent below those of the same week last year, but surprisingly large-with the lowest prices ever known here and at Chicago, 1 cent lower for the week and 14 cents lower than a year ago. Crop prospects have much improved for ome weeks, and "Bradstreet's" estimates the yield at 460,000,000 and the coming year's supply at 530,000,000 bushels. Corn declined about 1 both here and at the West. Cotton has been operation in this city through co-operation be- heard, the words of which are laden with pro- sat on a stump after Lee's surrender and said weakened with more favorable weather at the

per cent interest to be realized for carrying, sellers are found wherever weakness appears, and the failure of Reading reconstruction and frequent sales by Europe, Boston and Philadelphia outweighed the excellent earnings, the improved crop prespeets and the success of the Richmond Terminal plan. It is also feared that Northwestern fights may develop into a war of rates, but all other risen nearly \$4,000,000 gold and \$6,000,000 currency in two weeks. As the interest payments are ordinarily distributed over several weeks and a wide territory, the effect here is less than was expected. Some even reason that July payments of interest abroad amount to \$50,000,000, and will take gold away; but these have probably been in part anticipated, and will in part be met by bills against forthcoming crops.

So far exports of products increase only little, for three weeks falling behind last year's about |. \$3,600,000, which does not indicate an argregate of quite \$60,000,000 for the month. Evidently imports of gold were justified only by the need of bankers here, or their desire to get exceptional interest; and a movement of that nature usually comes with a severe disturbance of credits, but does not last. The movement of money to the West has been checked, and it is stated that some return appears to meet Western settlements July 1. Chicago the large disbursements at the great Fair give some relief, but there and throughout the West money is closely held and credits are sharply contracted.

"A fact that has long been known," is what The Louisville Courier-Journal' calls the fact that we here in the United States pay more for droit for "The Courier-Journal" to direct attention to a fact which would not be possible but for the policy of Protection which it assails

"The Albany Journal" quotes State Controller Campbell as saying that "the Legislature was continuing to exempt so much property from taxation that he thought it was about time a list of "The Albany Journal" quotes State Controller continuing to exempt so much property from taxation that he thought it was about time a list of exempted property should be prepared." The last Legislature provided for the preparation of such a list by the Boards of Assessors. The Controller practice so as to vindicate the higher educa- stated that when the list was prepared he would tion. It is to be expected that most of them submit it to the Legislature, "so that it may see will give a good account of themselves-it is a what a large amount of property is now exempt way that educated Americans have-in the professions or in whatever fields of activity they law." The Controller neglected to add that the take their place. But will they become good Democratic Legislature of 1893, not content with citizens? Will they di-charge cheerfully and raising the tax-rate, added largely to the list of tax exemptions.

All Civil Service deformers are fighting Prest-Theodore Roosevelt, himself still a young dent Cleveland, according to "The Christian man, lately spoke to the graduating class of a Union." Ah, yes; and the head and front of the Western university upon the relation which its | deformers is Axeman Maxwell, who was appointed

Mr. Corbett, pugilist, has incidentally mentioned to his professional brother, Mr. Mitchell, that it is time to quit talking. It is half suspected that if the time had come for both of them to quit if the time had come for both of them to quit "What's young Jones doing now?" this mortal coil the world would manage to bear Greek," "An' what's the old man doin'?" Greek, "An' what's the old man doin'?" up bravely as it surveyed the additional room consequent upon the loss of their company.

The Reform Administration of South Carolina need not expect to receive much general sympathy in its novel crusade against liquor so long as it dispenses such intemperately small salaries to the women employed in its dispensaries. These women are paid \$2.50 a week and work from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon-with an hour for dinner. On this state of facts "The Charleston News and Courier" is moved to make The "Reform" Administration has professed to be

evite politics than to make no mistake through quartien. There is a practical side to politics when the Administration finds it necessary to employ which must not and cannot be ignored. To succeed you must recognize that fact, but in the roughleast intelligent and least efficient class of workers in The liquor traffic of South Carolina doubtless

needs reforming. But it cannot need it so badly as the reformers who are responsible for the salaries paid to the women in question.

The slate for Senators and Assemblymen in this city "will be fixed up," "The New-York World" states, "when the leaders get back from their vacations," "The leaders" is evidently a typographical error for Richard Croker.

One would naturally suppose that all of us who are Democrats are Cleveland Democrats, assuming M1. Cleveland to be a Democratic Fresident and the official head of the party.—(The Louisyille Courier-official head of the party.—(The Louisyille Courier-

Some of these days when Colonel Watterson is on his way East let him break his journey at Albany. If he will do so and improve his opportunity he will discover in the State offices a large number of Democrats who are anything but "Cleveland" Democrats. By consulting the files of "The Albany Argus" he will learn from that trustworthy exponent of Democracy that the Democratic officials in question owed their appointment primarily to the fact that they opposed Cleveland, or at least had done nothing for him in the campaign which resulted in his election. Having acquired this information, the Colonel will resume his journey with the con-sciousness that he was talking through his hat when he wrote that "one would naturally suppose that all of us who are Democrats are Cleveland Democrats."

The demand of some of the directors of the Manhattan Company for the exclusive privilege of furnishing rapid transit to this town is the most audacious thing yet heard in connection with this subject. It should not be entertained for a moment by the Rapid Transit Com-

"At present," says "The Albany Argus"-whose partisanship has a bad habit of interfering with the healthy exercise of its perceptive facultiesthe Republican party has no qualities to inspire the confidence and respect of the voters." inspection of the present political condition of Albany County refutes this assertion, seeing that three out of the four Assemblymen elected by the voters of that county are Republicans.

A recent visitor in the Midway Plaisance, at the Chlengo Fair, whose coming excited a commotion among the men of many nationalities there George O. Starr, a traveller of great experience, and his wife, better known as Zazel, the acrobat. Mr. starr was greeted by many of the Oriental representatives as a personal friend. He is foreign agent for J. A. Balley and for the Barnum and Foreign agent for set years he has been visiting European capitals and Eastern countries in search of attractions.

Mile, Isch, the young telegraph operator in Tiffis with whom the second son of the Czar, Grand Duke George, has fallen in love, is said to be a beautiful girl. She is the last descendant of one of the oldest noble families of the province. She is poor, however, and noble families of the province. She is poor, nowever, and was obliged to earn her living. She chose telegraphy, and became the head of the Tiflis station. There the Grand Duke met her, when he was sent to the Casaus for the benefit of his health. He was first introduced to Mile, Isch at a ball at the house of the provinchal marshal of nobility. It is said that the Czar and Czarina favor the marriage of their son and the young woman.

At the commencement of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., the main feature was an oration on "The Dignity of Labor" by Monsignor Seton, of New-Jersey, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Law-was conferred by the university.

Master Arthur Corbin, of Philadelphia, thirteen years old, went aboard the Russian flagship Dimitri Donskoa Ahile she was at Philadelphia, and made

South, especially in the western section; but the heavy stocks carried, both here and abroad, make low prices necessary.

In the stock market prices had declined but little until Saturday, when the trust and some railway stocks were much depressed. With 10 the mast interest to be realized for carrying, sollers.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills who has attracted great attention by his evangelical work in San Francisco and elsewhere recently, is a comparatively young toun, and fives when at home in Pawtucket, R. I. He is without means himself, but is extremely successful in rating money for the religious work in which he is engaged.

Henry George has gene to Knams to speak to the Chautauquans of that State at their meeting in Winchester. He expects to return in August and to visit the Exposition on the way.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was long connected with Nether Stowey, a quiet little village about eight miles from Bridgwater, England. An Interesting ceremeny to k place there a few days ago, when a stone mony took place there a few days ago, when a stone was affixed to the cottage which was the home of the poet from 1797 to 1890. Here, it is said, most of the tooms by which Coleridge will be longest remembered were written. The cottage, which is in rather a dilapidated condition, is now used as a public-house. Among those present at the setting up of the memorial stone was Mr. Ernest Hardey Coleridge, the grandson of the poet, who edited the unpublished letters of his grandfather.

Professor C. V. Stanford, whose opera (founded on The Velled Prophet of Khorassan" in Moore's "Lalla Reokh") Sir Augustus Harris is about to produce, in London, is the son of the Rev. Charles Stanford, the Magazine," and was born in Dublin about forty-five years ago. He is a tail, good-looking man, with slightly stooped shoulders, and in politics is not at all favorable to the vast majority of his countrymen, But he is very Iri-h in most things, and especially fond of Irish music, in the arrangement and selection of which he has won some of his most popular successes. Of his longer works the two most noticeable ones dealing with Irish subjects are his "Irish" symphony and his "Voyage of Maeldune."

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In "The Fortnightly Leview" Sir Richard Hall argues that space is not boundless, but finite. "It can be demonstrated," he says, "that all known facts about space are reconcilable with the supposition that if one follows a straight line through space, using for the word straight the definition which science has shown properly to belong to it-that then, after a journey which is not infinite in length, we shall find ourselves lack at the point from which we started."

A Glasgow paper says that in a parish church near

that city a baptism was to take place on the first Sunday of the month, but no water could be got for the font, as it had been cut off. "What shall we do, John !" said the minister. "Jist put your hand in the font an' lat on there's water in't," said the beadle, "an' I'm sure the weans'll no ken ony odds.

Couldn't Buy It.—Guest—What a magnificant residence that is opposite.

Mr. Pompost—Chand! A vectable palace! I have been trying to buy that place for years.

Guest—They won't sell, ch?

Infant Terrible—Ves. but they want cash.—(Street & Smith's Good News.

The citizens of Amsterdam, N. Y., have a right to

be proud. It is not so long since the city had a population of only 4,000 or 5,000. Now its population is 20,000, and is growing stendily. Many other towns in the State are exhibiting a similar growth. Youkers, for instance, whose nearness to New-York has prevented the general public from neticing its remarkable increase in population and

Speaking of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, the new principal

of Hampton Institute, "The Boston Transcript" says: "He is the man cut out by nature and by training to take up General Armstrong's work and carry it en to completion. Yet seldom were men more un-like than General Armstrong and Mr. Friesell. Armstrong was a steam engine, a mountain torrent. Mr Frissell is the 'still small voice,' the quiet man, the caim, regular, simple force; out beneath his glove of silk is the iron hand, behind his modest manner an inflexible determination. He is a man of great patience, never ruffled by disappointments, always sure of success, and always willing to wait for it. His devotion to Hampton is as single and overmaster ing as Armstrong's own."

White Magic.—He-1 often think-at least I sometimes wonder-I mean I wish I knew if you cared for me, don't you know!

she-Oh, but they've got a chirvoyant in the next room. Couldn't you find out!—(Punch.

The publication of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's relig sous lyric the other day "recalls the fact," says "The Zama Santinel ? "that some years ago, Dr. Holt wrote, in regard to Andover, something like this; "On yonder hill, where old beliefs were bound Fast, as if girted nine times round;

Bursts such a flame that trembling souls inquire If the whole Church of Calvin is on fire Well may they ask, for what so quickly burns

As a dry creed that nothing ever learns!"

Mrs. Kindly—Now, I'll give you a dime, poor man.
Bu? I hope you will not go and get drunk with it.
The Foor Man (much hurt)—Lady, you do me a
great wrong to suggest such a thing.
Mrs. Kindly—I didn't mean to accuse you—
The Poor Man—I'm glad of it, lady. Do I look like
a man who could get drunk on a dime!—(New-York
Weekly. Weekly. The hot weather this season appears to have pro

duced a new word, "sizzard." It isn't a beautiful word; but then, for that matter, neither is blizzard, of which it seems to be a poor relation.

A Weak Argument.—Watts—I hope the women of this country will not get to smoking eigarettes. Our girls are already too mannish. Potts—You don't call smoking eigarettes "mannish," do you?—(indianapolis Journal. A sign bearing the words, "Flirting is Probibited," has been placed at the entrance to a Germantown

(Penn.) cemetery. The Democrats of Dallas, N. C., want the Republican postmaster removed, not because he is an offensive partisan, but because he goes barefooted in business hours. Paradoxical as it may seem, a Democrat wants to stand in his shoes.—(Boston Transcript.

At the End of the Argument.-Episcopal Parson-My dear sir, there is no getting around the fact; we are the factual successors of the Apostles.

Presbyterian Dominie-May be you are; but we are the actual successors of the Apostles.

Beyond Doubt-What makes the man a tie-Worth, she-And the woman! He-Worth, sometimes,-(Vegue.

A farmer near Port Jervis, N. Y., is said to employ his twelve children as scarecrows.

He-I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct apposite.

She (encouragingly)—Well, Mr. Duffer, there are
numbers of bright, intelligent girls right in this neigh-borhood.—(Art in Advertising.

# AFTER REPEAL, WHAT!

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AFFER REPEAR.

Mr. Cleveland does not know what he intends to do. He has no plan or purpose but the repeal of the sherman act, and seems to be utterly unmindful of the fact that when that is done the free sliver coinage men will be in precisely the position they compled in 1890, when the Sherman compromise alone prevented them from carrying out their plans.

HIS CONSCIENCE WILL NOT BE QUIETED. From The Kansas City Journal. The verdict of the coroner's jury does not find Holman responsible for the Ford Theatre disaster, but Holman's conscience will continue to have a guilty feeling whenever the horror recurs to him.

# THE DEPTHS OF PARTISANSHIP.

From The Providence Journal.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, the very keen Massachusetts politician now connected with the Department of State, has changed over about one-third of the foreign Consuls already, and is busy considering the remainder of the list. Whet a man of his education descends to partisanship he almost equals in hitterness the holder of a license whose maintenance of his barroom depends upon the orthodoxy of his political faith. From The Providence Journal.

THE RUSH OF DEMOCRATS IN OHIO.

From The St. I and Pioneer Press.

The patter of many feet in Ohio is not caused by a rush of Democrats for the gubernatorial momination, but by the grand stampede for the woods of those who have been threatened with a tender

# THE FIRST STEP TO BETTER TIMES.

From The Louisville Commercial.

There can be no restoration of confidence, and none of the easy times which can only exist when confidence is restored and maintained, till this currency question is definitely settled, and the first step to a rational settlement is the repeal of this law compelling the Government to buy the product of our silver mines and issue notes to pay for it.